

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

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ENGLAND

Dealing Death Blow to America's Export and Import Trade.

Great Britain Manufacturers Given Trade Secrets by Government.

Majority of American Press Unfair in Treatment of Warring Countries.

MERCHANTS PROTEST STRONGLY

One predominant feature from an American standpoint in the present European war is the unfairness of the great majority of the press of the country in discussing contentions arising with the different countries engaged. Any news antagonistic to Germany is featured, while any news unfavorable to the others, and England especially, is published in an obscure column or in an introduction. Only recently six German subjects were removed from American ships in West India waters by a French cruiser with no reason given save that they were Germans. This is in direct violation of the principles which the United States has always stood for, and in accordance with which it released the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Sidel, who were taken from a British vessel by a Federal cruiser during the civil war. Secretary of State Lansing cabled to the American Ambassador a protest against the high-handed seizure, but to date the daily papers above mentioned are not emphasizing that protest. During the different stages of our protest to Germany and Austria this same press went into hysterics attempting to arouse sentiment against those two countries.

Now take England, for example, in regard to the tying up of our export and import trade. This is an injustice to our merchants and business men and a blow to the country in general, but the pro-English press in its mad attacks on the Kaiser and militarism is too busy to take cognizance of this outrage. Apropos of this a writer in Leslie's Weekly says:

Two glaring instances may be cited, although there are many others on record. In the Birkfeldt filter case the facts briefly stated are as follows: The clay which is used in the production of these filters is found only in Germany. The filter is the only one known that is wholly satisfactory for the filtration of antitoxins and for that purpose it is employed in medical research work, in laboratories, in hospitals and by physicians. An American firm of importers ordered a supply of these filters prior to March 1, 1915, and filed an application for their release from Rotterdam, complying exactly with the requirements of the British Government. The case hung fire for months, being delayed on one pretext or another. In the interval there came a letter from an English manufacturer offering to supply the American firm with filters, for scientific use, and claiming superiority for his article over the Birkfeldt one. This offer was followed by others from different British manufacturers, showing that information about the order for the Birkfeldt filter had "leaked" and that the British manufacturers were endeavoring to make use of it to introduce their goods into this market.

Another case is that of an order for \$1,000 worth of glass scientific instruments for research work at the Rockefeller Institute. These goods, after much effort, were released. But the British Embassy added to the letter authorizing their liberation substantially this statement: "Similar goods may be bought as cheaply in England and it is confidently expected that future orders for them will be placed with British manufacturers, which will avoid such delays as applicant has experienced." This was signed by the British Ambassador.

These and similar instances show that the information obtained from American importers is not held in confidence by the British authorities, but in some way gets to manufacturers and exporters, who use it to further their own trade. Not only has England practically killed the business of our importers from Germany and Austria but she has also stopped all exports from the United States to either of these belligerents. As a consequence neutral lines of steamers plying to Europe, rather than have their vessels held up, searched and cargoes confiscated, refuse to accept in this country any goods intended for enemies of Great Britain, and will not carry goods that are not certified by the British Consuls in America.

While Great Britain is suggesting to American merchants that they should buy from British sources instead of from Germany or Austria, she is also restricting exports from the United States to neutral countries to an extent that suggests that she is endeavoring to force importers in neutral European countries to order American goods from British dealers, who in turn order them from America, and make a war profit on them. This has been charged repeatedly, and there is confirmation of this charge in the rapid recovery of the British re-export trade, which

tell away to almost nothing in the early days of the war. From the beginning the British attempted to make the national motto "Business as usual." Even now it seems that, while they have found that nothing can be as usual during war, they are straining themselves and their ethics to keep the mercantile machine in operation.

The truth is that Great Britain, through the strength of her navy and the extent of her mercantile marine, has a firm grasp on the trade of the world and means to keep it. Her superiority in sea trade is especially effective at this time, when the war has removed through internment, destruction or commandering more than one-quarter of the world's sea-going tonnage from peaceful commerce. It would seem that this advantage should satisfy her and that she should be above resorting to small tricks to further her commercial interests.

INTO ETERNAL REST.

Christmas morning God called to her heavenly reward Sister Mary Bonaventura, for over fifty years a member of the Ursuline order and for the greater part of that time a teacher in the parochial schools of the city. Sister Mary died from the effects of a paralytic stroke she suffered eleven days before while making some fancy work as a present for another Sister. The stroke occurred just as the aged nun was finishing the needlework in the presence of other Sisters, whom she had called to her room to see the piece. For a week she had prayed that she might die the day the Christ Child was born. By a strange coincidence it also was the day on which she had planned to give the fancy work to her colleague. Sister Bonaventura was born in Cincinnati seventy years ago. Her worldly name was Miss Catherine Riedinger and she was educated in the schools of the Ursuline Sisters. Fifty years ago she made her religious profession as a member of the Louisville branch of the Ursuline Sisters, whose mother house is at 805 East Chestnut street. After receiving holy communion, as she had been praying that she might be able to receive it, she passed away peacefully with her companions in the religious profession gathered about the bedside at the mother house on East Chestnut street. The funeral was held Monday morning from the convent chapel, and was attended by relatives and friends from Cincinnati and this city.

ASHLAND.

The Hibernians of Ashland closed the year with one of the best meetings ever held there, nearly every member being present. This was a measure due to the fact that the Thomas Howard, Sr., ex-County President and a pillar of the order, would be present and install the officers of Division 1 and the Ladies' Auxiliary. During the evening stirring talks were made by Messrs. J. B. Burdiss, T. M. Howard, Sr., and ex-President Purdie, which created much good feeling. The division officers installed were:

President—Frank T. McGlinchey.
Vice President—John B. Burdiss, Sr.
Financial Secretary—Thomas M. Howard, Jr.
Recording Secretary—E. J. Clinton.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Mulligan.
Treasurer—Martin Holmes.
Sentinel—Walter Cheap.
Chairman Standing Committee—Thomas Howard, Sr.
Following are the auxiliary officers:

President—Mrs. James O'Neill.
Vice President—Miss Marie O'Neill.
Financial Secretary—Mrs. Thomas M. Howard, Jr.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Matthew Collins.
Treasurer—Mrs. John Burdiss, Sr.
Mistress-at-Arms—Mrs. William Weber.
Sentinel—Mrs. Thomas Howard, Sr.

After the installation refreshments were served and a pleasant hour enjoyed by all.

MOBILE GETTING READY.

The place for holding the national convention of the Catholic Knights of America will be Mobile, Ala., as will be seen from the following letter from that city:

"At the meeting of both branches of the Catholic Knights of America of this city, held last night, it was decided that an organization to handle the supreme convention of the order, which will be held here in May, 1916, should be organized. It was stated that this was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in some time, and that it was the unanimous sentiment of all present to proceed at once with arrangements for the coming of the guests. The following committee to plan the affair was appointed: Messrs. John A. Hughes, Chairman; Frank J. Thompson, Secretary; Edward G. Dreaper, Treasurer; and George A. Sullivan, Chairman of the Finance Committee. These committees have planned to work hard and arrange many ways of entertaining the visitors. They will hold frequent meetings and discuss their progress, which will be reported through the press."

CONCORDIA.

The Concordia Singing Society, one of Louisville's oldest and most successful musical organizations, on Tuesday night celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the society. Henry Bosquet and Adam Miller were presented diplomas for a fifteen-year membership and addresses were delivered by President Julius Holzknicht, Fred J. Echnner, Joseph Hubbuch, Alois Ulrich and J. Mueller. A number of songs were sung during the social hour that followed.

CARRANZA

Ousts American Red Cross White Mexico's Poor People Starve.

Soup Stations Close Just as Money From United States Was on Way.

The Light Crops of This Year Point to Even Greater Distress.

OUTLOOK APPEARS MOST GRAVE

After conducting relief work for several months in Mexico, in response to an appeal from the people of that country, the American Red Cross has recently withdrawn at the request of Gen. Carranza. This request came just at a time when increased relief funds were available from the American public, including a special appropriation from the Rockefeller foundation. This request came with assurance from the Mexican Government that adequate plans for the relief of suffering were being carried out and that the Red Cross was no longer needed. In the middle of October, when the Red Cross agent, Charles J. O'Connor, left Mexico City, however, he felt that the situation was serious. He had found that the official record of the burials in one cemetery in the early part of August gave starvation as the cause of 8 per cent. of the deaths. How the lack of food—with the help of typhus—has swelled the death rate may be gathered from the deaths in the Federal district. In early October the daily number of deaths was about 300 in a population of about 700,000. The normal number used to be eighty-one, or a death rate of about forty. The death rate in early October was thus in the neighborhood of 150 to 160, or ten times that of New York City.

Conservative estimates place the number of people living on charity in some form at least 100,000, and probably as high as 200,000. Money of the Constitutional Government was worth only a small part of its face value, \$15,000 being equal to about \$1,000 of United States currency. A small loaf of bread sold for \$1, a larger loaf for \$2, and a cake of soap for \$1. Yet wages were paid out substantially the old value—a laborer receiving about \$1 a day. Industry was paralyzed and even where jobs could be had it was not surprising that men refused to work at such a wage. The foresight of Americans and other foreigners had led them to buy large supplies of corn and beans last January. These they used for their families and employees, selling small quantities to the latter at a low price. But for this forethought action many office clerks, store salesmen and factory operatives would have starved. Some employers kept their employees on their pay rolls at much sacrifice.

When the Red Cross agent went from Vera Cruz to Mexico City it was some weeks before supplies could be brought in because of the fighting lines around the city. For the early Red Cross relief \$18,000 was available. With a large part of this money a supply of "chick peas" was purchased. This vegetable, not eaten very much in Mexico, but is exported to Spain, where it is known as garbanzo. With this supply, which the owner had not been able to export, and with some meat and vegetables, a soup was prepared for distribution through eight stations in various parts of the city and over in the suburbs. About 20,000 liters of soup were distributed daily to 15,000 families.

From all groups in the community the Red Cross received splendid cooperation. As many as 1,000 volunteer investigators from clubs, churches, the foreign colonies and various sorts of organizations rendered efficient service. The applications of about 27,000 families were approved and about 14,000 applications were pending. It is estimated that probably 150,000 people needed relief. Such a number could have been kept alive for from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a month. Cordial relations were early established with the International Charity Committee, organized by foreign residents representing seventeen nationalities. The method of this committee was to sell food at low cost, but it had difficulty in obtaining supplies. It was asked by the Constitutional Government to discontinue the work about the time the request was made to the Red Cross.

The relief work of the Mexican Government was well planned, but it was not adequately supported. It provided, among other things, for the sale of food at low prices from Government stores. For lack of supplies these sometimes closed, however, within a few days after they opened or had for sale only part of the articles advertised. Moreover the poor often did not have the money to buy even at the low price. At the time of the request to withdraw, the Red Cross, after a period of uncertainty as to whether funds would be supplied by the American people, was planning a renewal of its work on a large scale. The withdrawal necessitated the abandonment of the soup stations, except in a few cases where neighborhood committees took them over. The poor crops of this year point to even greater

distress and starvation in the months ahead, and the more planting was not done owing to the fear of farmers that the soldiers would take everything they could and that there would be difficulty in selling produce. The outlook appears to be extremely grave.

HOLY SEE.

The Late Pontiff Adhered to the Same Policy as Leo and Benedict.

Roman Question an Important Problem Which Europe Must Solve.

Matter of Independence of the Holy See Can Scarcely Be Evaded.

SOLUTION WILL BENEFIT WORLD

Not the least of the important problems which Europe must endeavor to solve at the conclusion of the present conflict is the vital and imperative Roman question. The matter of the independence of the Holy See can scarcely be evaded. Whether they will or not, the conference of the powers will almost certainly have to concern themselves with this unsettled problem, the proper solution of which will not only mean benefit for the church but the welfare of Europe as well. A number of continental law experts, especially Filippo Crispiotti in Italy, have shown of late how untenable the break-down of the law of guarantees has made the present situation. The present Pontiff, because of the many pressing necessities of the time, has wisely refrained from pushing forward this matter until the proper moment will arrive for its consideration. At the same time he has departed one lot from the historic position of his predecessors. In fact it is most interesting to note how harmoniously his views accord with those of the beloved Pius and how this policy in turn coincides with the unmistakable position of Leo XIII.

A recent interview in the Vienna Reichspost, the great Catholic paper of Austria, with one of the prominent Cardinals who had worked in the Roman Curia under the late Pontiff, gives us an interesting insight into the attitude of Pius X. on the question. It shows us, too, in a surprising manner how keenly the great church reformer understood the situation in the midst of the religious labors of his Pontificate. Much to the contrary, he concerned himself very intensely with the question of the complete independence of the Holy See. As if he had had a presentiment of the war troubles of the ensuing years, the Pope ever greatly feared that the law of guarantees would in the decisive moment show itself inappropriate and worthless. At the same time, Pius X. was well aware of the fact that the "how" of the solution of the Roman question was veiled in great darkness. The Pope's hope of a solution did not rest on theoretical propositions nor on diplomatic deliberations on international contracts. Pius X. declared that in spite of the present uncertainty the solution of the Roman question would come automatically as a work of Divine Providence, in a way that would render insistent all previous attempts at a solution.

This is revealed the singular foresight of the Pope who was sincerely declared to be of the poorest of the poor, standing forth in striking contrast to the ruin and chaos which the great statesmen of Europe have brought upon themselves. That it forms the basis of the present Papal policy is indicated by the Pope's own expressions on the situation last June, the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gaspari, practically re-echoed the thoughts of Pius X. The Pope, he told us, "thinks first of the miseries of the peoples of Europe and then of himself." In his role of peace-maker the Pope could not in the very beginning outline a definite programme in regard to the solution of the question without unduly anticipating the course of events and the designs of Divine Providence. Not at all has he thought of the indefinite postponement of the matter. In due time we can hope to see the Papal attitude firmly announced, and we can also to some degree believe that that attitude will be the final one adopted by the Powers of Europe. C. B. of C. V.

CALLED TO CINCINNATI.

Dr. J. J. Connolly, of Fourth and L streets, was on Thursday called to Cincinnati on account of the serious illness of his uncle, Maurice Reardon. As soon as the patient's condition will permit he will be brought to Louisville for treatment.

PRESIDENTIAL

Prospects Being Much Discussed in Both Leading Parties.

Roosevelt Stealing Away With Nomination of Republican Party.

Wilson Will Have Hard Task With Another Opponent Than Teddy.

JOHN J. BARRY WHARFMASTER

The prospective nominees for President this year in the two leading parties is now an uppermost subject in all of the States and both the Democratic and Republican parties are in a tangle. The old-line Republicans are much agitated over the Roosevelt boom which was



The New Wharfmaster.

sprung by Wall street at the Gary dinner, and unless the other leading candidates for the Republican nomination, Borah, Cummins and Fairbanks, combine their interests, Teddy will steal away with the nomination in the coming convention at Chicago.

The Bull Moose strength which has floated back into the Republican ranks is openly espousing the Rough Rider's cause, and with this an asset it is most probable that he is the strongest man from an individual standpoint, and just as stated above, if the same is not realized by the different contenders Roosevelt is assured of success. The Chicago Tribune describes the situation as "flabbergasted" in the Republican ranks, and at this distance the term is fairly applied. The only solution is for a caucus of the anti-Roosevelt leaders which will enable them to unite on their strongest candidate.

The Kentucky Irish American last week in reviewing the situation from a Democratic standpoint stated that President Wilson was not as strong as he was a year ago, and this opinion has been commented upon pretty freely, many being of the opinion that it is not too late to choose another standard-bearer, while others say the time for making a change has passed and that the Democratic party will have to stick with Wilson as the nominee. The writer can hardly agree with the Evening Post, which in replying to a statement of the Fatherland, said "that the German-Americans do not vote as a unit and have not in the past." It is hardly fair in summing this up to cite past elections, as they can not be accepted as a criterion. There has never been a like case, so to speak, the German-Americans believing that they have been wronged as a people by the President during the European war controversy, and it can be taken for granted that they will vote more as a unit than at any other time in their history. Then again the Wilson policy in Mexico has been an unpopular one. A recognition of Carranza being a grievous mistake, and that this is true is seen in the attitude of Roosevelt, who, always ready to take the popular side of an issue, has already widely advertised his disapproval of the administration's Mexican policy. But summing it all up, and unless there is a miraculous change in the opinions of the leaders, Wilson will again be the nominee of the Democrats, and in all probability Roosevelt will carry the Republican standard.

This will divide the German-American vote, as both candidates will be unfavorable from their point of view and the issue then before the American people will be "war or peace," with the latter an odds-on favorite, insuring Wilson's election in November.

Roosevelt's position was aptly stated by the late Honey-Boy Evans, the minstrel man, in that he told his audience "that if Roosevelt was President the war would come be over," and after a pause he would add "over here." From a Kentucky standpoint with the Democratic party in power in State and Government offices Wilson would be given a big majority, while right here the Fifth district Congressman Sherry, who in all probability will be the nominee for re-election, would sweep the district. But in the event Wilson is given the nomination and is opposed by some old line Republican who steers clear of the war question and advocates "back to prosperity" the Democrats will have to hump themselves and the Congressional nominee will have a time to win, as four years ago when an unknown on the Bull

Moose ticket came near carrying this district because of the big vote then given Teddy.

As forecasted in these columns, Mayor Buschmeyer appointed John J. Barry as Wharfmaster to succeed Frank Dugan, Circuit Clerk-elect, and this appointment is pleasing to every man in the local Democratic ranks, and especially the ward and precinct workers, who realize and appreciate the splendid work in past elections of the Fourth and First ward leader. It is truly a reward of merit and the Mayor's appointment is ratified by a unanimous vote of the "boys in the trenches." The position pays \$2,400 a year.

Circuit Clerk Frank Dugan has announced his list of deputies and his office roster will be as follows: Circuit Clerk, Frank Dugan; Chief Deputy, Louis Stein; Assistant to Clerk, John A. Duffy; Clerk Criminal division, Joseph Heenan; Chancery branch, First division, James W. Bryan; Chancery branch, second division, Joseph W. Hunt; Common Pleas branch, First division, John Lally; Common Pleas, Second division, M. O. Porter; Common Pleas, Third division, Fred Nichols; Common Pleas, Fourth division, Morse English; Suit Clerk, George Butler; Assistant, Henry Nitzken; Collector, Edward Dalton.

FATHER RILEY'S JUBILEE.

Arrangements for the banquet which the citizens of Shelbyville will give on Monday evening, January 10, in honor of Rev. Father John H. Riley, in connection with the celebration by his parish of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest and the tenth anniversary of his pastorate of the Church of the Annunciation in that city, are beginning to take on definite form. The full programme will not be announced before next week. The Committee on Speakers reported that Gov. A. O. Stanley has accepted an invitation to preside as toastmaster and respond to "Our Commonwealth." Other distinguished men who have already sent in their acceptances to invitations to respond to the toast assigned them are the Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset; the Hon. E. J. McDermott, and Judge Frank Peake, of Louisville; the Hon. Harry Schreiber, of Versailles, and the Hon. William E. Dowling, of Lawrenceburg. Others are yet to be heard from, and several local speakers will be added to the list. It is the purpose of the committee in charge to issue about 200 invitations to personal friends of the guest of honor in different sections of the country, many of them men of distinction in the various walks of life. These added to the 100 men from Shelby county, who will be the hosts, will form a noble company and the largest ever assembled in Shelbyville on any similar occasion. A feature of this banquet is that it originated with and will be financed by men who are not members of Father Riley's congregation, but who hold him in high regard both as a man and a priest, whom they delight to honor.

PATRIOTS WEAKENING.

The American Citizen, one of the oldest A. P. A. papers in existence, has been attached by the Sheriff of Rochester, N. Y., on a suit to recover \$243.63 due for rent. When reached part of the plant was found in a freight car ready to be shipped to Philadelphia, where the proprietors hoped to resume publication as the organ of the Stoneman, a new "dark lantern" organization which has been formed in that city and took a prominent part in the recent municipal election, only to suffer a stinging defeat. The American Citizen some time ago merged with the Peril, which was formerly published at Wilkesboro, N. C., the merger being affected only after the Peril had endeavored to locate in Louisville, a fee simile of the letter requesting financial support being published in the columns of the Kentucky Irish American. It will only be a short time until the bigots behind the movement will turn on one another and expose past and present schemes. This is the history of every A. P. A. revival.

WATCHMAN STRICKEN.

Patrick Keenehan, aged seventy-five and for over thirty years a night watchman on Main street, was stricken with paralysis Monday night at the Southern National Bank. He was discovered by George Wilson, who summoned a physician and private ambulance, in which he was removed to his home, 518 South Sixth street. An examination showed that Mr. Keenehan's right side had been affected. The last report was that he was resting nicely and would recover.

CONVENTION OF IRISH RACE.

Joseph McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Robert E. Ford, of New York, publisher of the Irish World, are the featured speakers at the national convention of the Irish race in the United States to attend a national convention, the date for which has not yet been set. One paragraph from the call explains the object of the convention: "The attractive force of intimidation is now progressing in Great Britain and Ireland with all the old fury and all the ancient cruelty. The slanders and sneers of the English are revived and flung in the faces of the helpless people, and the intolerance and bigotry which placed the stigma of inferiority upon our race before the public opinion of the world is again being flaunted insultingly." Representatives are asked from divisions of the A. O. H., clubs of the Clan-na-Gael, branches of the United Irish League, Irish historical societies, Irish National Foresters, etc. The call says "there is more need now for a congress of the race than at any time since the Land League movement was inaugurated."

LEGISLATION

Will Not Solve Moving Picture Problem on Educational Side.

Shows of the Right Type Are a Valued Asset to Any Community.

Bring Back Something of Family Amusement For Old and Young.

THREE SOLUTIONS ARE OFFERED

Legislation will not solve the moving picture problem on the educational side. It will simply help in the solution of one-third of the problem. The moving picture problem consists of moving picture shows, keeping out from exhibition all immoral pictures and pictures which incite to crime; second, keeping from children of an impressionable age pictures harmful to them by forming wrong ideals but not particularly harmful to adults; third, preventing the excessive use of the moving picture as a type of amusement for growing children. Legislation providing for local boards of censorship will help solve the first part of the problem by insuring National Board cut-outs by making cut-outs in feature films not handled by National Board, and by carrying out local ideas on the moral values of the pictures.

The conditions of the moving picture business must be remembered. The attendance of moving picture shows is a big thing for the children, but the attendance of children is a small item in moving picture business. Investigation in several cities has shown that week in and week out the attendance of children under fourteen years of age is about 20 per cent. out of a total attendance of all classes of moving picture houses. It is of course higher in a so-called neighborhood picture house than in a downtown picture house. Now we can not expect moving picture men to run their business for the benefit of one-fifth of their patrons, although the attendance of that one-fifth, since they are children, may be the most important part to society, owing to the influence on character. The problem is to prevent children from seeing pictures which are mushy or which present wrong ideals of action.

There are three solutions of this problem. First, children's days may be arranged in moving picture shows—possibly on Friday afternoons and evenings, if children are permitted to attend in the evening. The programmes may be picked out by some one selected by the school board. Moving picture men are generally ready to co-operate in this, just as an advertiser is to run the tendency of such special days is to touch the attendance of the children on the days when these programmes come. It will not of course keep children away at other times. The advantage of this plan is carried out without a considerable cost of special installation of moving picture apparatus in school buildings.

A second method is to prepare and have published in the papers a white list of films appealing each day. By failing to mention bad films no advertisement is given to them. The shortcomings of this method is that good films may be mixed in with bad ones.

A third solution is by the introduction of moving picture apparatus into school buildings with special programmes of pictures selected with care for their interest and wholesomeness. This gives complete control of the programme. It would tend to draw children away from moving picture houses. Although it would not prevent their attending regular houses and thousands would go every week as before. It would meet more opposition from the proprietor of the small moving picture houses, who could not afford to lose any considerable portion of even one-fifth of their patronage. The managers of the big houses frequently co-operate in enforcing laws keeping children out after certain hours and might co-operate in such competitive film exhibitions, for the simple reason that the attendance of children is not a large item.

A third educational difficulty and a very important one in the use of moving pictures with children is that it leads to an excessive use of the passive forms of recreation. Character is not built chiefly by sitting and watching things. Character is a bundle of habits and is formed by doing things. Just as instruction is not the whole of education, so the passive forms of recreation should not be a predominant part in child life. The solution of this is the building up of an adequate recreation system, which will furnish other forms of more active recreation which will more generally influence character.

POSITION AT FRANKFORT.

Miss Alice Clabby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clabby, will leave Monday for Frankfort, where she will take a position as stenographer in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Miss Clabby is a graduate of Holy Name school, where she received high honors. She has the best wishes of her many Louisville friends and acquaintances for her new location.